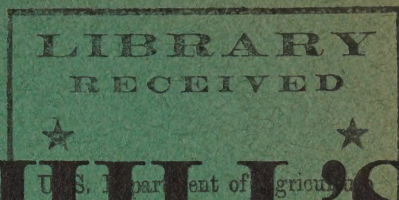


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MITCHELHILL'S

1941

SPRING CATALOG

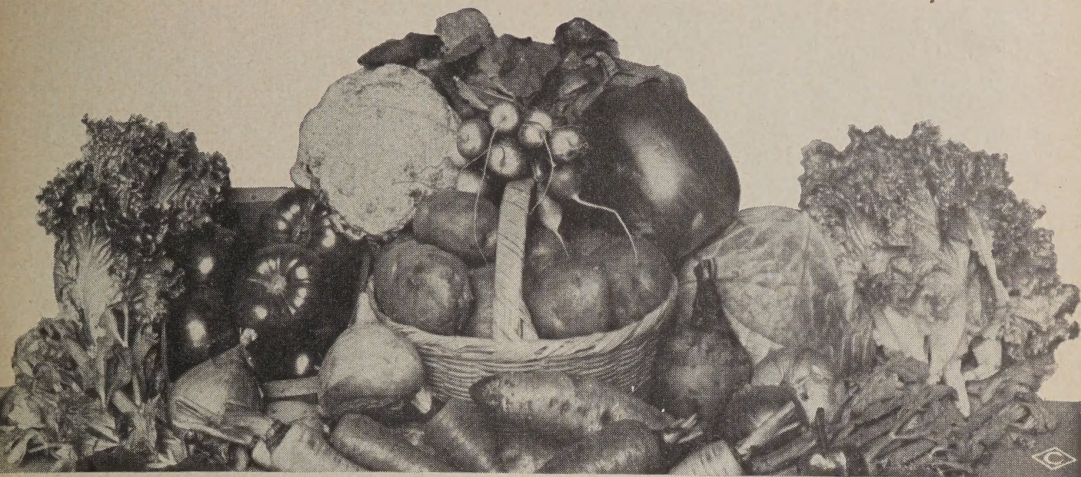
**MITCHELHILL SEED CO.
ST. JOSEPH, MISSOURI**

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We give no warranty, express or implied, as to description, quality, productiveness or any other matter of any seeds we sell and we will not be in any way responsible for the crops.

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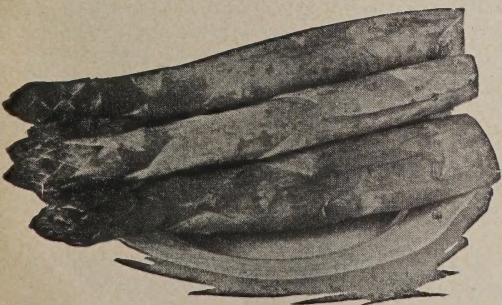
VEGETABLE SEEDS

OUR LIST OF VEGETABLE SEEDS embraces all the well known standard varieties, and such of the newer sorts as have proven of value. There are an endless number of new varieties introduced each year, and it is impossible for any one seedsman to give each a place in his catalog. In the following pages we have listed only varieties as are the best types of the class they represent and have proven satisfactory in our soils and climate.

ASPARAGUS

MARTHA WASHINGTON—The highest type of the rust-resistant asparagus. It is earlier, larger, and longer than the original Washington, and quite as resistant. Tips are very tight and do not "sprangle out" or "blow" prematurely.

COLUMBIAN MAMMOTH WHITE—A new sort, producing very large, thick, white shoots, free from any green color. A pure white asparagus of largest size.



Martha Washington

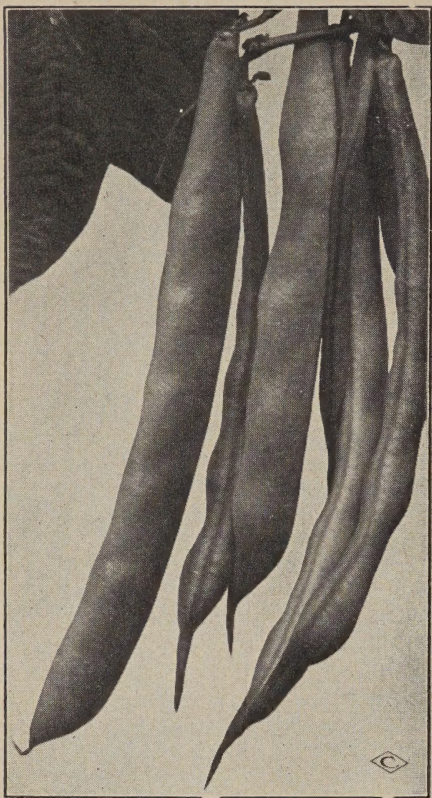
BUSH BEANS

(1 qt. to 100 feet of row)

CULTURE—For the best crops, beans require good, rich soil and frequent hoeing. The young plants are very tender and cannot withstand even slight frost. The seed should not be planted until the soil has become well warmed and all danger of frost is over. Spade or plow deeply and plant in rows two feet apart, scattering the seed about three inches apart in the row and cover two inches deep. Hoe frequently, but never when the foliage is damp from dew or rain. Hoeing should be done shallow, so that the roots are not injured.

The hardier green-podded sorts as: Stringless Green Pod, Early Valentine, are the first to be planted, followed by the Black Wax, Improved Golden Wax, Davis' Kidney Wax, Wardwell's Kidney Wax.

● *every home should have a vegetable garden*



Stringless Green Pod

Green-Podded Sorts

STRINGLESS GREEN POD—Absolutely stringless at all stages of growth, and we recommend it highly. It is extremely early, becoming fit for use about six weeks from planting; is vigorous and hardy, and can be planted early. The pods are long, straight, fleshy and thick, of superior quality.

IMPROVED RED VALENTINE—A decided improvement on Red Valentine. Plants are very hardy, resisting spring frosts better than most varieties, enabling the market-gardener to plant earlier; a quick grower and very good yielder. Pods are long and round.

LONG YELLOW SIX WEEKS—A green pod Bush Bean, which comes into bearing very early and continues throughout the season. Pods beautiful rich green, very thick, broad, long and uniform; meaty, tender, fine quality; absolutely stringless.

BOUNTIFUL—Very hardy and prolific and continues in bearing for several weeks. The pods are of immense size, rich, tender and entirely free from string.

GIANT STRINGLESS GREEN POD—Somewhat similar to Valentine and Burpee's Stringless, but larger than either.

Tender, stringless, fine quality and large size.

FULL MEASURE—A fine stringless, early, medium green, high quality bean. Pods straight, 6 inches long, very fleshy, round, crease-backed, and showing depressions around the beans.

TENNESSEE GREEN POD—A popular sort in the South where it is sometimes known as Dwarf Kentucky Wonder. One of the very earliest green-podded beans. Plant vigorous, hardy and productive. Nearly stringless and of exceptionally fine flavor.

Shell or Navy Beans

PROLIFIC TREE—Enormously productive; will yield fifty bushels of shelled beans per acre. The dry beans have the appearance of the common White Navy. The plant forms a strong upright tree, about twenty inches high, bearing the pods well up so that they do not touch the ground.

Yellow-Podded Sorts

PROLIFIC OR BLACK WAX—Reliable old Black Wax, but greatly improved in every respect. The vines are vigorous, hardy and productive; the pods are 4½ to 5 inches long, of a clear creamy-white color, fleshy, strictly stringless, fine-grained, of the best quality, and remain fresh a long time.

IMPROVED RUST-PROOF GOLDEN WAX—Probably the most popular of the Wax varieties and one of the best. Early and productive; pods 5 inches long, very stout, straight or slightly curved and oval in form; flesh brittle, stringless and of good quality; color bright yellow.

DAVIS' WHITE WAX—Hardy, productive and free from rust. Pods long, flat, straight and handsome; a valuable variety for the market gardener and canner; a good shipper.

WARDWELL'S KIDNEY WAX—The largest wax variety and one of the best. A strong grower; the long handsome pods are stringless, brittle, and of finest flavor. A heavy cropper.

PENCIL POD BLACK WAX—The pods are of a light golden yellow color, almost round, very thick and meaty, and deeply ridged or saddle-backed; quite stringless and of fine flavor.

POLE BEANS

(1 qt. to 200 hills)

CUT SHORT OR CORN HILL—An old popular sort for planting among corn.

KENTUCKY WONDER WAX—The merits of the old Kentucky Wonder Pole Bean are well known, and in saying that this



Kentucky Wonder

yellow-podded sort is even more prolific than its green-podded namesake, we give it a high recommendation indeed. It commences to bear when scarcely higher than the average bush variety and keeps on producing until killed by frost. The pods are long and thick and fleshy; meaty, entirely stringless, and when cooked, of a delicious, rich, buttery flavor.

KENTUCKY WONDER OR OLD HOME-STEAD—Green podded, early and productive. Pods grow in large clusters and are very rich and tender, almost round, and sometimes nine and ten inches long. Excellent for snap beans.

LAZY WIFE—This variety has become immensely popular in all sections of the country. It is the best green podded pole bean.

HORTICULTURAL OR SPECKLED CRANBERRY—Short, broad green pods, which become streaked with red when nearly ripe. As a shell bean, either green or dry, it cannot be surpassed in quality. The beans are large and easily shelled.

LIMA BEANS

BURPEE'S BUSH LIMA—Grows eighteen to twenty inches high, forming a strong and vigorous bush, on which large pods are produced in great numbers. Beans very large, easily shelled, and of very finest quality.

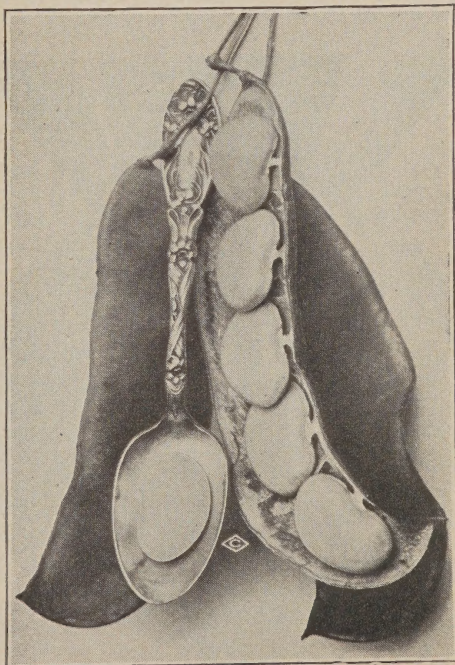
SPECKLED POLE LIMA—A dependable, prolific small seeded Lima, popular in the South. Pods borne in clusters; seeds size of Sieve, cream colored, speckled reddish-brown.

SIEVE POLE LIMA—Beans small and white, on the order of Henderson's Bush Lima. Plant of large growth, vigorous and productive.

SPECKLED DWARF LIMA—A very prolific, almost drought resistant dwarf lima. Seeds small, like Sieve, spotted and mottled dark brown. Plant growth resembles the Henderson's Bush.

KING OF THE GARDEN POLE LIMA—The favorite tall-growing sort. A vigorous grower; pods large and well filled with beans of rich flavor; favorite with gardeners.

HENDERSON'S BUSH LIMA—Of true bush form. Enormously productive. Beans small, but of excellent flavor.



Burpee's Bush Lima

FORD'S MAMMOTH POLE LIMA—The pods are extra large, averaging about eight inches in length; completely filled with large, tender beans of finest quality and flavor. Enormously productive. Pods set early and continue in full bearing until cut down by frost.

BEETS

(1 oz. to 50 feet of drill)

CULTURE—The Beet thrives best in deep, rich, sandy soil; one which the roots can penetrate easily. For extra early use the seed may be sown in the hot-bed and the young plants set out in the open, trimming off the outer leaves; they can be transplanted easily in moist weather.

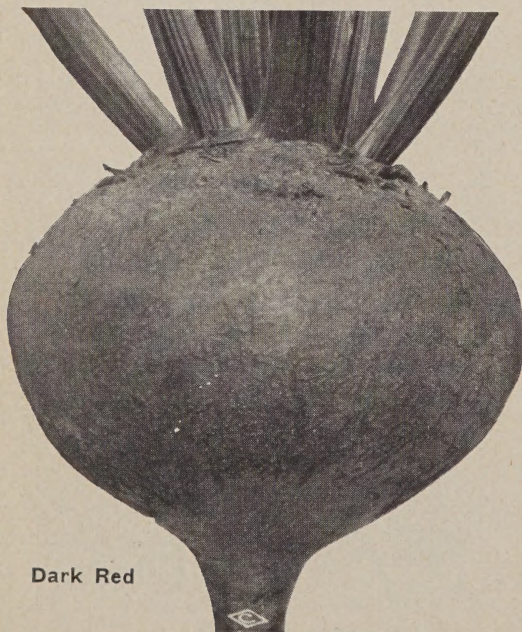
For early use spade or plow deeply, sow seeds in rows eighteen inches apart, covering one-half inch deep. When three or four leaves have developed, thin out to four inches apart in the row, allowing the strongest to remain. For main crop sow end of April. For winter use sow in June.

CROSBY'S EGYPTIAN—The earliest of all. An improvement on the old Early Egyptian, being thick and having a more



SWISS CHARD

LUCULLUS—Swiss Chard is unique in that it is a two-purpose vegetable. The outside leaves are used as boiling greens and are most excellent for this purpose. The large white stalks are used like asparagus; they are boiled and served in melted butter and are fully as delicious and even more tender than asparagus.



Dark Red

desirable shape. Deep red color; small tops, flesh crisp and tender. A leading market variety for extra early use.

DETROIT DARK RED—A first-class early sort for market or home use. Tops very small and will admit of close planting. The roots are round, smooth and of the deepest red color. Comes extra early, and is one of the best of all turnip beets.

EARLY BLOOD TURNIP—This deep blood-red variety is early, sweet and tender, yet unsurpassed for solidity and keeping purposes.

CRIMSON GLOBE—An extremely handsome, second early or main crop beet, quite distinct. The beets are of medium size, about three inches in diameter, handsome form, with a smooth, clean skin and small tap root. The leaves are small with very slender stems. The shape is always remarkably regular and uniform, so that when washed and bunched for market they are of very attractive appearance. The flesh is a deep purplish crimson; sweet and tender and entirely free from stringiness.

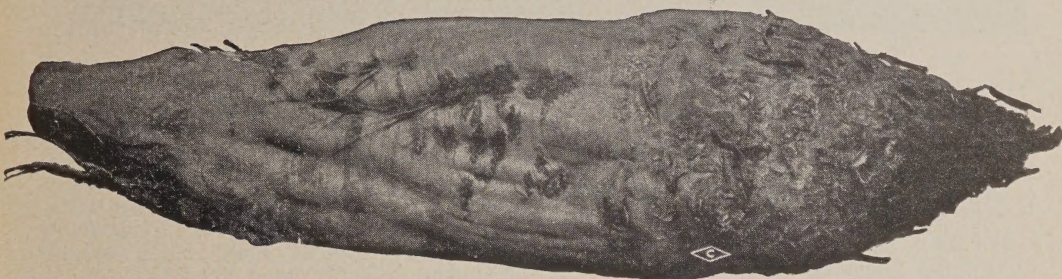
HALF LONG BLOOD—An excellent sort for winter use. Roots not as long as the Long Dark Blood Red, but considerably thicker; always smooth and handsome. Flesh sweet, tender, and of a dark red color. An excellent keeper.

LONG DARK RED BLOOD—A good variety for keeping over winter. Flesh dark red, tender and sweet.

Put up pickled beets for winter use.

Sugar and Stock Feeding Beets

(1 oz. to 100 ft. of drill; 6 lbs. per acre)



A good illustration of
Mammoth Long Red

KLEINE WANSLEBEN—Larger than Vilmorin's; exceedingly rich in sugar, hardy and a good yielder. Easy to dig.

MAMMOTH LONG RED—Enormously productive and yields from fifty to seventy tons to the acre. The roots grow well above the ground and are easily dug.

GOLDEN TANKARD—The leading yellow fleshed variety. Sweet and greedily eaten by all kinds of stock. Hardy and a good cropper.

GREAT DANE HALF SUGAR MANGEL

—This sort has been carefully selected by years of experience, as the best variety in all respects. It is a cross between one of the hardy Mangel Wurzels and a rich sort of sugar beet. It not only retains the hardy and yielding qualities of the Mangels, but contains a high percentage of sugar, making a very palatable and nutritious feed. It will easily yield twenty-five tons per acre. A splendid sort for cattle and poultry feed.

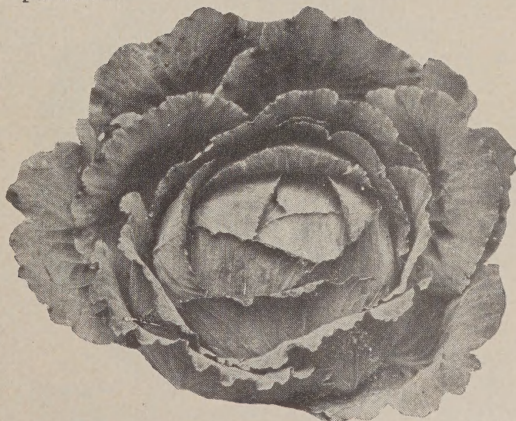
GIANT HALF SUGAR ROSE—A most valuable large yielding variety for feeding; oval shaped; skin rose colored, flesh white.

CABBAGE

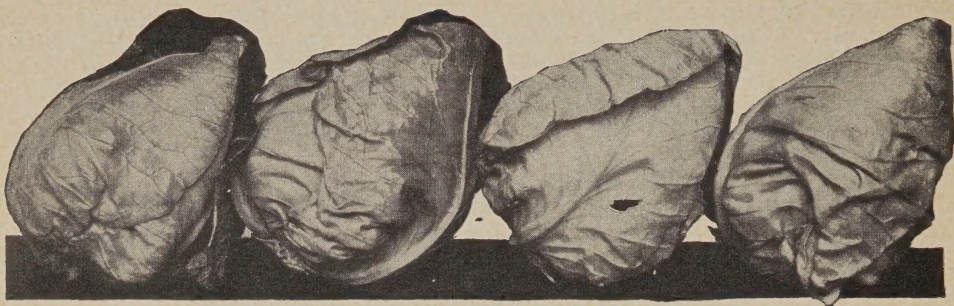
(1 oz. will produce 4,000 plants)

CULTURE—Cabbage requires a rich, moist, heavy soil, and deep and frequent cultivation. For extra early use the seed may be sown in the fall during September, and young plants protected through the winter in cold frames, or sow the seed during January or February, very thinly and shallow in hot-beds. When the young plants have reached sufficient size, gradually harden them off by admitting air freely. Transplant to the open ground as soon as the ground works up well. Plant one by two feet and cultivate every two weeks. For late use sow the seed in fine soil during May or June. Sow the seed very thinly and not over one-fourth inch

deep. Another easy method is to plant five or six seeds in a hill then pull out all but the strongest plant. When insects appear dust with Slug Shot or similar preparation.



Early Spring Cabbage



Charleston or Large Wakefield

Extra Early Sorts

EARLY JERSEY WAKEFIELD—The best extra early variety; heads solid and of excellent quality. The standard early market garden variety. Pointed head.

GOLDEN ACRE—An extra early selection of the Copenhagen type, and the earliest of the round headed cabbages. Plant small, dwarf and compact, with few outer leaves; heads of medium size, round as a ball, hard, solid, and very uniform.

COPENHAGEN MARKET—The heaviest yielding and best quality cabbage that can be grown. A tremendous yielder of smooth, round, even sized heads, valuable for either early or main crop use, and with wonderful hardiness and vitality. A result of the highly developed Danish system of breeding. The plant is short stemmed and compact, leaves medium light green, thick and smooth, heads average about ten pounds.

Second Early or Summer Sorts

EARLY WINNINGSTADT—An excellent variety for general use; very hardy and a sure header; the heads are hard, conical shape, and keep well summer or winter; it will succeed where most varieties would fail.

ALLHEAD EARLY—Fully one-third larger than any other early sort. The deep, flat heads are remarkably solid and

uniform in shape, size and color; compact and of very best quality.

ALL SEASONS—An excellent summer cabbage for general cultivation. Very popular in the eastern markets; stands dry weather and the hot suns to a remarkable degree. Extra large, round, solid heads of first-class quality; good keeper.

EARLY FLAT DUTCH—This well-known and popular variety is considered by many to be the best second early sort; large, flat, solid heads of excellent quality; does not burst easily.

Late or Winter Varieties

PREMIUM FLAT DUTCH—The standard variety, a sure header and a good keeper. Many gardeners depend entirely on this variety for winter cabbage.

SURE HEAD—A popular sort for main crop. It never fails to form uniformly large, solid heads, which are tender and of fine sweet flavor.

DANISH BALL HEAD—Hard and solid as a rock; stands cold and drouth that would destroy other sorts. The best variety to keep over winter for spring sales.

LARGE LATE DRUMHEAD—Enormous heads, solid and of good quality.

CABBAGE—CHINESE

PE TSAI—Sometimes called Celery Cabbage; resembles Cos Lettuce as much as cabbage, though with a decided cabbage flavor.

WONG BOK—The heads of this variety are shorter and broader than Pe Tsai, the incurving leaves producing a tighter, more compact head.



Surehead



Cabbage Chinese

CARROTS

(1 oz. will sow 100 ft. of drill;
3 to 4 lbs. per acre)

CULTURE—The Carrot will do well in any good, well-worked soil. For early use, sow the seed when the apple is in bloom, in rows fifteen inches apart, and when two inches high thin out so that the plants stand four inches apart in the row. For fall and winter use sow the seed from the 1st to the 15th of June. The roots may be stored in cellar or pit, covered with dry sand, where they will keep solid until late in the spring.

LONG ORANGE—An old standard for general use. A sure and heavy cropper. Roots long, tapering and of deep orange color.

DANVER'S HALF LONG—Very productive and will thrive in all classes of soil. Deep orange color, first-class keeper. Best quality.

CHANTENAY—Excellent medium early half-long stump-rooted variety; roots about 6 inches long, very thick, smooth and of a deep orange-red color.



Oxheart or Guerande

● *if you don't find the variety you want listed, write us—and we'll quote you promptly.*

OXHEART OR GUERANDE—Roots short but very thick, smooth and handsome; flesh fine grained, tender and sweet. A fine variety for early market, color orange yellow.

CAULIFLOWER

Fine Danish Grown Stock

(1 oz. of seed will produce 3,000 plants)

CULTURE—The Cauliflower requires cool, moist weather for its development; it will not head in hot weather. Sow in hot-bed very early during January or February. Transplant into deep, rich, moist, well worked soil as soon as frost ceases, one foot apart in rows two feet apart. Cultivate very frequently. They should be kept growing rapidly. When the flower begins to form draw the leaves over and pin or tie them together to protect the heads from the sun. For autumn use sow in June.



Cauliflower—Early Snowball

EARLY SNOWBALL—The best variety for general use. Of dwarf habit, and produces fine, large, white heads in a very short time. Always tender and sweet.

CELERY

(1 oz. of seed will produce 6,000 plants)

CULTURE—Sow thinly and cover very lightly; a little sprinkling of earth is all that is necessary. Select a moist place and water if the bed becomes dry. When the plants have reached a height of about four inches, lay off shallow trenches about two feet apart and set out portion of the plants in good, rich, well manured soil, ten inches apart, cutting off the tops. Water during dry weather and keep them growing. Hoe frequently and gradually draw the soil up about the plants as they grow.

GOLDEN SELF-BLANCHING — The Standard and best early sort. Of dwarf, compact habit, with thick solid stalks which blanch easily to a clear, waxy yellow. Stalks crisp, free from stringiness and of delicious flavor. Our stock of seed is the finest obtainable.

WHITE PLUME—A well known sort; early, handsome and blanches easily.

GIANT PASCAL—The very best keeper. When blanched it is of a beautiful yellowish white; crisp, solid, and of a delicious, nutty flavor.



Celery, White Plume

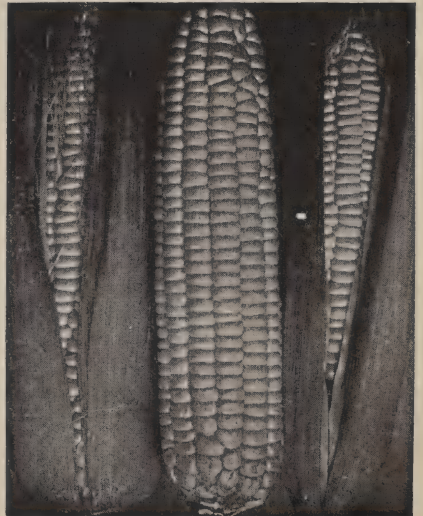
•••• SWEET CORN ••••

(1 qt. of seed to 300 ft. of row.
8 to 10 qts. per acre)

CULTURE—Beginning with Extra Early Adams as soon as danger from frost is over, small plantings should be made every week to provide a constant supply of sweet, tender ears. The early sorts may be planted up to within eight weeks of frost. Early Minnesota, Mammoth White Cory, etc., are early sorts. For main crop Stowell's Evergreen is the standard and best paying sort. Country Gentleman is exceedingly sweet and fine flavored. Late Mammoth is the largest and latest of all.

COUNTRY GENTLEMAN—Certainly a fine sort. Ears average nine or ten inches in length, but what it lacks in size is more than equaled in superior quality and productiveness. It sometimes yields as many as five or six ears to the stalk. Deep grained and exceedingly sweet and juicy.

GOLDEN SUNSHINE—A very early corn of the Golden Bantam type, maturing a week to ten days earlier than that variety. More dwarf in habit than Bantam, with ears 8 inches long, containing 12 rows of broad yellow sweet grains. Especially desirable for its extreme earliness.



GOLDEN EVERGREEN—A cross between Golden Bantam and Stowell's Evergreen and a most excellent sort of fine quality. Ears 8 inches long, 12 to 14 rowed; grain rather broad and deep, or a rich golden-yellow color.

HOWLING MOB—One of the finest second early, large eared sorts; very productive, white, and of excellent quality. Ears 9 to 10 inches long, 16-rowed.

WHIPPLE'S EARLY WHITE—A very early variety with the deep grain of the Evergreen type. About five days earlier than Early Crosby. Stalks 5 to 6 feet high, of vigorous growth; ears produced 1½ feet from the ground, often two to the stalk, are 8 inches long, rather "blocky" in form, 16 to 18 and often 20-rowed, filled to the end with rather narrow, deep, wedge-shaped grains of pearly whiteness and high sugar content.

WHIPPLE'S EARLY YELLOW—A remarkable new yellow sweet corn of much merit. White the stalks grow 6 feet or more in height and the 14-rowed ears are 7 to 8 inches in length, this variety matures three days later than Golden Bantam. The kernels are broad, deep and of excellent quality.

EXTRA EARLY ADAMS—While not properly a sweet corn, it is used as such because of its very early and hardy nature. Market gardeners depend on this sort for their first "roasting ears." It can be planted long before it is safe to plant other varieties.

EARLY MINNESOTA—An old favorite. One of the best early varieties.

EARLY CHAMPION—The earliest large sweet corn. Produces ears a foot long in two months. Yields two and three ears to the stalk. Very sweet and juicy.

STOWELL'S EVERGREEN—The standard main crop variety. Large well formed ears, deep grained, very sweet and sugary. It is hardy and productive and altogether the best kind for general use.

BLACK MEXICAN—One of the sweetest and most delicious of the sugar corns. Of quick maturity.

GOLDEN BANTAM—Very sweet and luscious. It is very hardy, which permits of early planting. The stalks average about 3 feet in height; the ears are 5 to 7 inches in length; the grain is a rich, golden yellow. Unrivalled in quality.



Cucumber, Improved Long Green

CUCUMBERS

(1 oz. will plant 50 hills; 2 lbs. per acre)

CULTURE—Newly-broken prairie or rich sandy bottom is the soil best suited for cucumbers. The first planting out of doors may be made in a sunny situation at about

the time cherry trees are in bloom. Plant in hills 4x4 feet, dropping five or six seed in a hill. For main crop sow the seed thickly in rows four to five feet apart at corn-planting time. For pickles plant in middle summer.

BOSTON PICKLE OR GREEN PROLIFIC—A favorite pickling sort and very productive. A dark green, crisp and tender.

IMPROVED WHITE SPINE—An excellent variety for slicing. Is early and prolific, handsome and straight dark green fruits. Flesh tender and of the highest quality.

EARLY CLUSTER—The short, thick fruit is produced in clusters close to the stem. Early and productive.

IMPROVED LONG GREEN—We have a greatly improved strain that grows 10 to 12 inches long, and makes the best of pickles when young; the full-sized fruits are best for sweet pickles and slicing. Dark green in color; firm and crisp; quality excellent. The vines are vigorous and produce fruits in great abundance.

DAVIS PERFECT—One of the greatest cucumbers introduced in many years. Of the Long White Spine type. It has grown so in popularity that it is regarded as the leader of its type. This long dark green sort produces wonderfully, besides resisting the blight better than most varieties.

LONGFELLOW—An excellent long, slender, dark green variety, equally desirable for greenhouse forcing or outdoor culture. An ideal type for the private garden or as a "straight pack" variety for shipment to market. 12 to 14 inches long by 2½ inches in diameter. W. S.

KOHL RABI

(1 oz. will produce 3,000 plants)

CULTURE—Kohl Rabi requires exactly the same treatment as Cabbage. For early use sow the seed thinly in hot-bed and transplant to open ground when frost has left the soil. The bulbs should be used before they reach their full size and while the skin is still tender.

EARLY WHITE VIENNA—Very early; small tops and of fine delicate flavor.

EARLY PURPLE VIENNA—Identical with the above except color, which in this sort is a rich purple.

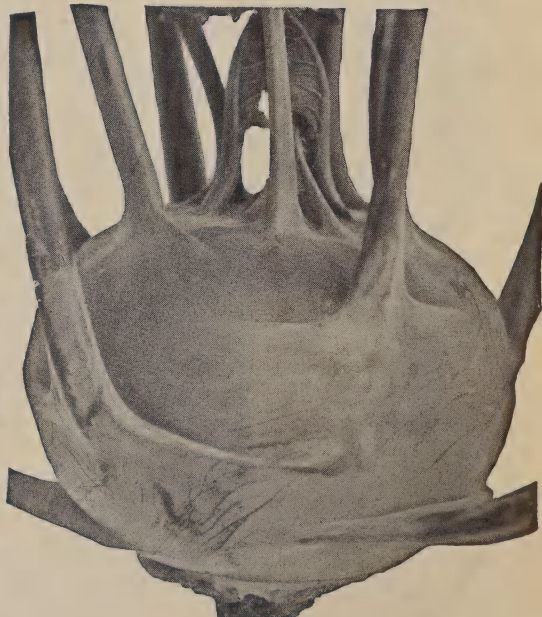


EGG PLANT

(1 oz. will produce 1,500 plants)

CULTURE—The seed of the Eggplant is very difficult to germinate; repeated sowings are often necessary. The seed requires heat and should be sown early in the spring under glass in a hot-bed. After all danger of frost is past and the ground has become thoroughly warm, transplant in the open. The soil should be thoroughly enriched with well rotted manure.

BLACK BEAUTY—The earliest of all large-fruited Eggplant, ten days to two weeks earlier than the New York Purple. The color is a rich shiny purplish black. It is entirely free from spines.



Kohl Rabi



Endive—Green Curled

(1 oz. will produce 4,000 plants.)

CULTURE—In early spring sow

KALE

the seed in rows two feet apart and thin out to six inches between the plants. For fall and winter use sow early in September. The quality is much improved by freezing and the plants may be gathered any time during the winter.

DWARF CURLED—Of half dwarf, compact bushy growth; a vast improvement over the straggling tall-growing varieties. The leaves are large, of handsome light green color, curled densely.

TALL CURLED—A valuable sort, which furnishes an abundance of "greens" equal to the best spinach during the fall and winter. Beautifully curled, crimped and of fine flavor.

ENDIVE

(1 oz. to 300 ft. of row)

CULTURE—Sow the seed in the open ground when the earth is free from frost; for a succession, sow any time up until the first of August. When the plants are large enough thin out to ten inches apart. When the outside leaves have reached a length of about six inches, they are ready for blanching; select a dry day for this work; bring the outside leaves together over the top of the plant and tie them up closely to prevent rain from coming through.

GREEN CURLED—A very large variety; leaves deep green, beautifully curled and of fine flavor.

WHITE CURLED—Leaves light green and blanches easily to a clear waxy white, finely cut and curled.

LEEK

CULTURE—Sow the seed early in the spring, in rows where they are to remain and thin out to 4 inches apart. Keep well hoed during the summer, gradually drawing the soil up about the plants to blanch them. The flavor is improved by freezing.



Leek

LETTUCE

(1 oz. will produce 1,000 plants)

CULTURE—For early crops, seed may be sown the previous autumn and plants protected through the winter in cold frames. Or, may be sown in hot-beds in February and transplanted to the open ground as soon as ground can be worked. For ordinary private use the simplest way is to sow in the open ground early in spring. Head Lettuce should be transplanted and hoed frequently to reach full development quickly.

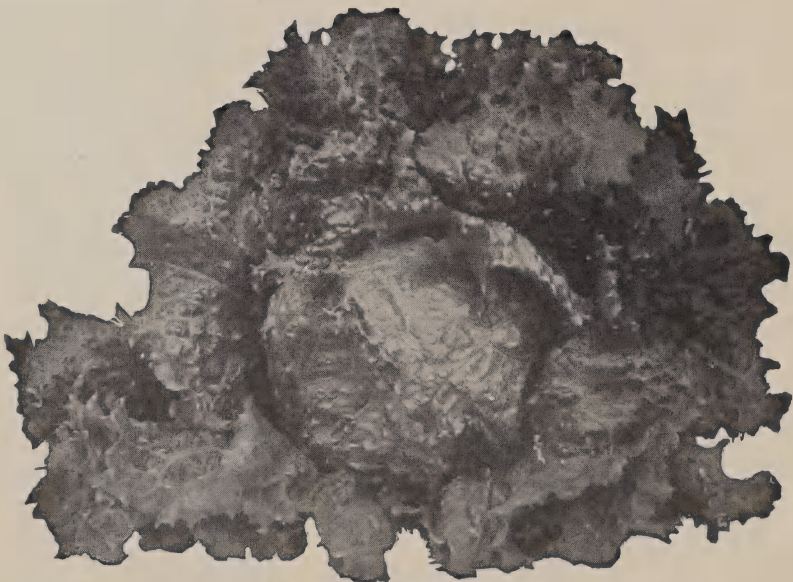
GRAND RAPIDS FORCING—A favorite sort for growing in hot-beds or green houses and a fine sort, also for out-door sowing. It grows very rapidly, forming large, loose-curl'd bunches. The coloring is yellowish green. The leaves are crisp, tender, fine flavored.

PRIZE HEAD—We highly recommend this sort for the family garden. It is early, of fine quality and remains fit for use a long time before running to seed. It does not head up solid, but forms large loose bunches. The leaves are nicely curled and very tender and sweet; bright green in color, edged with brownish red.



Grand Rapids Forcing

CHICKEN LETTUCE (W. S.)—A tall growing, leafy variety grown solely for poultry.



Simpson's Black Seeded

SIMPSON'S BLACK SEEDED—Forms large, loose, beautiful heads of light yellowish green color; very tender and of best quality. A fine variety for forcing, and stands the heat of summer well.

EARLY CURL'D SIMPSON—A leading early sort; does not head, but forms a compact mass of curly leaves of yellowish green. Matures early; generally grown as an early crop. Very tender and crisp.

Heading Sorts

HANSON—One of the best of all varieties; forms a large, flat, solid head, the inner leaves blanching to a beautiful white. Always crisp and tender, even in the hottest weather of summer.

BIG BOSTON—Excellent for forcing or outdoor culture; very hardy and vigorous; large heads of a beautiful shade of green.

DENVER MARKET—Large, solid heads; the leaves are crimped and blistered like a Savoy cabbage. An excellent sort.

ICEBERG—A large, late, crisp, cabbage-heading variety; heads very firm, hard and well blanched; leaves unusually broad and quite blistered and crumpled, borders finely frilled; color medium green with faint



Denver Market

brown tracing on the border; quality good. An excellent summer variety.

● *plant two or three varieties of Lettuce—a couple of headed sorts and one of the large leaf kind. You'll find use for them all.*

MUSKMELONS

(1 oz. to 50 hills, 2 to 3 lbs. per acre)

CULTURE—Muskmelons do best on newly broken sod or prairie land, or on soil prepared by plowing under a crop of rye or wheat in the spring. The seed should not be planted until the soil has become thoroughly warmed. Plant five or six seeds to the hill, in hills four to six feet apart. Rich soil or well rotted manure should be used in the hills. When the plants are of sufficient size thin out to three vines to the hill.

HONEY DEW—The smooth thin skin is creamy white when ripe and so tough that the melon is practically sealed up and will keep for a month or more. Allow it 3 months to mature, pull when the blossom end is slightly soft, and keep a few days before serving. The flesh is good right up to the rind.

LARGE HACKENSACK—An excellent large green-fleshed melon. Fruits round, somewhat flattened, ribs large and densely netted. Flesh is green, thick, juicy and sweet.

ROCKY FORD—Of a handsome, oval shape and of a convenient size for packing in boxes or crates. The flesh is thick and of a light green color; deliciously sweet and fine flavored. It is, without doubt, the most popular melon grown.

HEARTS OF GOLD—A splendid mid-season variety developed from the Hoodoo, being larger and more uniform, fruit round, with tendency to heart-shape, lightly ribbed and covered with a fine gray netting, flesh very thick, deep salmon color, and of high quality; a good shipping melon.





HALE'S BEST—A remarkably early shipping melon and very popular on all markets. Melons are oval in shape, about 6 inches long by $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches in diameter, with heavy netting and fairly distinct ribbing. Flesh exceptionally thick and deep salmon in color.

BANANA—A very long melon of easy culture. The flesh rather coarse grained, but of good flavor; light orange in color.

LARGE YELLOW CANTALOUPE—A large variety, deeply ribbed; flesh thick and of a light salmon color.

OSAGE—A fine, yellow fleshed variety of good size, the flesh is very thick and of a beautiful salmon color; very sweet and melting.

NETTED GEM—One of the earliest and one of the most profitable small basket melons. Very uniform, of desirable shape and size. Flesh light green and of very fine flavor.

BURRELL'S GEM—It has a tough, thin rind, and the blossom end is protected with a well developed button. Meat is of a reddish orange, very thick, fine grained and spicy, not containing too much water or acid. Seed cavity small and triangular.

EXTRA EARLY HACKENSACK—A selection from the old Hackensack, but is about ten days earlier. The melons are of good size and flavor.



Hale's Best

●everyone can enjoy melons most every meal—and they are good, wholesome food. Plant plenty of both kinds this year.

WATERMELONS



(1 oz. to 30 hills, 4 to 5 lbs. per acre)

CULTURE—Watermelons do best on newly-broken sod or prairie land, or on soil prepared by plowing under a crop of wheat or rye in the spring. The seed should not be planted until the soil has become thoroughly warmed, about corn planting time. Plant five or six seeds in hills eight or ten feet apart each way. The soil in the hills should be made very rich by mixing in a few shovelfuls of well rotted manure. When the plants are well established, thin out to one or two strong plants. When insects molest the vines dust with Slug Shot, or similar preparation.

TOM WATSON—The most popular melon in the South. Its shape is similar to the Kleckley Sweet, but the color is a lighter green. Its great merit is in its earliness, good flavor, thin rind, and good keeping qualities, making it one of the best of shippers.

STONE MOUNTAIN—A very large, nearly round or "blocky" melon of high quality. Rind fairly tough, dark green, flesh sweet, rich scarlet, with few seeds; very prolific; one of the most popular shipping varieties.



Tom Watson Watermelon

HALBERT HONEY—A new exceedingly sweet and deliciously flavored melon, similar in size and shape to Kleckley's Sweet. It is of handsome, long, oval shape. The skin is an attractive, very dark green; the flesh is of a beautiful bright red, extending almost to the outer rind, is very tender and melting, and entirely free from stringiness.

KOLB'S GEM—The old popular market and shipping variety. It is still one of the leaders.

IRISH GREY—A distinct and valuable new variety producing more good merchantable melons under the same conditions than any other variety; the eating quality is unbeatable. The sparkling red flesh is very sweet and entirely free from stringiness. The size is uniformly large, color of rind yellowish grey and almost as tough as the Citron, earlier than the Watson, and will keep in good condition a long time after picking. Stands long distance shipping well.

FLORIDA FAVORITE—Oblong; striped; early. Sweet and fine flavored.

CUBAN QUEEN—An old favorite. A good shipper. Has bright red flesh.

ALABAMA SWEETS—A valuable shipping melon. Its chief merit lies in its extreme earliness and delicious quality so rarely found in an early shipping melon. They sell readily at good prices. Shape long, of good size, uniformly striped light and dark green; very sweet and luscious.

PHINNEY'S EARLY—The earliest variety. Small, but very hardy. Bright red flesh.

SWEETHEART—They are easily distinguished by their beautiful mottled light green skin. The rind is very thin but tough and leathery, making it an excellent sort for shipping. Flesh bright red; very sweet, sugary; large size.

ICE CREAM—Medium size; oblong shape; thin rind and bright red flesh; sweet and luscious. Excellent for home or market.

GYPSY, OR GEORGIA RATTLESNAKE—A very large melon and a good shipper. The skin is striped light and dark green. The flesh is bright scarlet, deliciously sweet and sugary. The variety is very popular in the South for shipping.

KLECKLEY'S SWEET—One of the finest melons for home use in cultivation. It is of medium size and oblong shape. The skin is a handsome dark green. The bright red flesh is exceedingly sweet and melting. The rind is so thin that there is practically no waste.

MUSTARD

(1 ounce to 100 ft. of drill)

CULTURE—Mustard should be sown on good rich soil, so as to cause a quick, tender growth. As soon as the ground can be worked, prepare the soil finely, and sow in rows about twelve inches apart. For succession, sow at any time during the spring.

WHITE OR ENGLISH—For salads or flavoring.

TENDERGREEN—The thick, tender, dark green leaves are produced quickly and are very palatable, especially desirable for greens.

FLORIDA BROAD-LEAVED—Good strong growth. Thick broad leaves with white ribs.

OSTRICH PLUME—A handsome, vigorous growing mild variety, standing a long time before going to seed; leaves bright green, intensely curled and fringed on the edges; seed reddish-brown.



SOUTHERN GIANT CURLED—The true curled leaf sort. Very popular in the South for sowing in the fall for early spring salads or greens.

ONIONS

(1 oz. to 200 ft. of drill, 4 to 5 lbs. per acre)

CULTURE—Any good soil will grow Onions, but for the largest crops the soil must be heavily manured. Select a clean piece of ground, as free from weeds as possible. Very early in the spring plow or spade deeply and harrow or rake the surface fine. Sow the seed thinly in straight rows one foot apart, covering one-fourth inch deep and press the soil about the seeds with roller or back of spade. Hoe lightly as soon as up; keep free from weeds; when three inches high, thin out to two inches apart in the row.

Yellow Sorts

PRIZETAKER—One of the largest onions grown and the mildest; is productive and a sure cropper; bulbs are globe-shaped and of a light straw color. Our seed is American grown and very superior.

DANVER'S YELLOW GLOBE—The standard yellow variety. Globe shape; color a light golden yellow. Flesh pure white and mild in flavor. A good yielder and keeper.

Red Sorts

SOUTHPORT RED GLOBE—The Globe Onions, because of their handsome shape, always bring a higher price on the market than the flat varieties. The Red Globe is of good size, a beautiful shining, dark red color and excellent flavor and keeping qualities. Those who grow onions for the market will find this a paying sort.

●don't forget to
plant the sorts that
will give you plenty
of onions for winter
use—that's when you
use them most.



Large Red Wethersfield

LARGE RED WETHERSFIELD—This onion is still the leading red sort for main crop. It is grown more extensively in the West than any other variety. The bulbs are somewhat flat and under good cultivation will grow six inches in diameter. Enormously productive and a first-class keeper.



White Portugal or Silver Skin

White Sorts

SOUTHPORT WHITE GLOBE—One of the most handsome onions grown. It is large, of fine globe shape, pure white color and mild flavor. An abundant yielder and excellent keeper.

SWEET SPANISH WHITE—This is the best strain of all the so-called Spanish types. The large bulbs with a coppery colored skin have mild white flesh and are of very delicate flavor. It has been developed into quite a good keeper.

CRYSTAL WAX—A pure white, flat onion, largely grown in Texas for the early northern market.

WHITE PORTUGAL OR SILVER SKIN—An early, large, mild flavored onion; skin a beautiful silvery white; a good keeper.

OKRA or GUMBO

(1 oz. to 100 ft. of drill)

CULTURE—The seed should not be planted until the ground has become well warmed, at about corn planting time. It will always rot if the soil is cold and damp. In late spring plant seed about four inches apart in rows two feet apart. When the plants come up thin out to a foot apart in the row. The pods should be used when young and tender.



Okra, Mammoth Green Pod

MAMMOTH GREEN POD—A dwarf variety. The long, slender, deep green pods are produced in great abundance.

DWARF GREEN—A fine new sort of dwarf bushy growth, much better suited to the family garden than the tall, straggling sorts. The pods are short and thick and of best quality, being tender and fine flavored when young. Exceedingly productive.

WHITE VELVET—Of tall growth; pods long, smooth, and of velvety color.

PARSNIPS

($\frac{1}{2}$ oz. to 100 ft. of drill)

CULTURE—Parsnips germinate slowly. Sow the seed as early in the spring as possible, in any deep, rich soil. Dig or plow the soil deeply and sow the seed thickly in shallow drills or rows, covering it lightly. When the plants are two or three inches high thin out to four inches apart. Parsnips may be left in the ground all winter, the quality is improved by freezing; or may be dug in the fall and stored in the cellar.



Hollow Crown Parsnips

HOLLOW CROWN—The finest strain of parsnip in existence. A uniform, smooth root, with thick shoulder, tapering gradually to a point. Roots are clean, white, straight, and free from small side roots. Very tender, sweet and fine flavored. An immense cropper and a perfect keeper.

PARSLEY

($\frac{1}{2}$ oz. to 100 ft. of drill)

CULTURE—Parsley does best in good, rich, mellow soil. The seed germinates very slowly, often requiring four to five weeks before it comes up. Sow seed very early in spring, in rows one foot apart; sow thickly and shallow.

DARK MOSS CURLED—A beautiful sort; leaves very dark green and densely curled. Very productive and compact in growth.

PEAS

(1 qt. to 100 ft. of drill. 2-3 bu. per acre)

CULTURE—The hardy, round-seeded sorts, such as First and Best and Alaska may be planted the previous autumn or very early in the spring, as soon as it is possible to prepare the ground. Plant in rows three feet apart, scattering the seed

about two inches apart in the row and cover it two inches deep. The wrinkled sorts are more tender and should not be planted until the ground becomes warmer. Nott's Excelsior, American Wonder and Premium Gem are dwarf growing sorts requiring no support; they are early and can be planted closely and are recommended for the family garden. Telephone, Strata-gem and Bliss' Everbearing are taller and later sorts, producing very broad pods and fine peas. Large, White Marrowfat and Champion of England are larger sorts and grow about six feet high.



Extra Early Sorts

Seeds marked "W" are Wrinkled Peas.

"S" denotes Smooth, Round-Seeded Sorts.

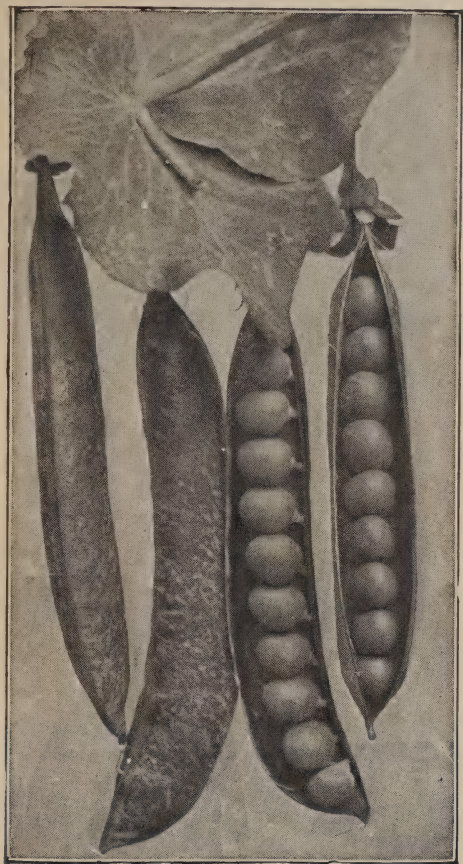
FIRST AND BEST—"S"—A very popular extra early pea; height $2\frac{1}{2}$ feet; seed round, smooth, cream colored.

ALASKA—"S"—As early as the earliest; the finest extra early pea known; pods of a rich, dark green color. It grows $2\frac{1}{2}$ feet high and matures all the crop at once, making it a valuable variety for the market gardener.

Extra Early Wrinkled Peas

DWARF PEA—"SUTTON'S EXCELSIOR"—"W"—Its great merit lies in the fact that in this we have an early dwarf wrinkled pea in the front rank for earliness, with much larger and handsomer pods than any dwarf early wrinkled pea yet introduced. Pods long, broad, straight. Height twelve inches.

GRADUS—"W"—As early as the extra earlies and immense pods and double the size of First and Best. The pods are well shaped and filled with large, luscious peas of the very finest quality; height three feet.



LITTLE MARVEL — Particularly well suited to home gardens. A first early; 15 inches high, heavily set with large, dark pods, usually in pairs, that are closely crowded with 6 to 8 green peas of extra-fine flavor.

Early Dwarf Sorts

CARTER'S PREMIUM GEM—"W"—A deservedly popular dwarf growing sort, growing about fourteen inches high. It is hardier and can be planted earlier than most wrinkled peas; very prolific. The pods are large and contain six to nine peas of first class quality.

LAXTON'S PROGRESS — The earliest large podded dwarf sweet pea. Height 18 inches. In season four days earlier than Laxtonian. Pods 4 inches long, broad and pointed, deep green in color, containing eight large, dark green peas of high quality.

NOTT'S EXCELSIOR—"W"—The best dwarf variety for the home garden. Grows a foot high and is wonderfully productive. The peas are tender and of delicate flavor. An excellent sort, growing more in popular favor every year.

AMERICAN WONDER—"W"—Desirable dwarf variety growing only nine inches high; very early. Peas are wrinkled, very sweet and high flavored.

Medium and Late Sorts

TELEPHONE—"W"—Height $3\frac{1}{2}$ feet; vines and leaves large and coarse. The extra large, light green pods are produced in the greatest profusion and are filled with immense peas which are sweet, tender and of delicious flavor.

LARGE WHITE MARROWFAT—"S"—A good summer pea. Grows five feet high, is productive and of fair quality.

BLISS' EVERBEARING—"W"—A second early sort, continuing a long time in bearing. Vines vigorous and branching and grow about two feet high.

MELTING SUGAR—"S"—(Edible Pod). In this variety, which is the best of its class, the entire pod is cooked in the same way as string beans. The pods are of large size, flat, very tender and brittle, and fine flavored when cooked; the vines attain a height of four feet and are very productive.

CHAMPION OF ENGLAND—"W"—An old and favorite sort with all those who are fond of a large, tender, luscious pea, reaching a height of four or five feet and is fairly productive.



PEPPERS

(1oz. will produce 1000 plants)

CULTURE—Pepper seed requires heat for germination. The seed should be sown early in hot beds or small boxes in the window, or may be sown in the open ground about the middle of spring. When two inches high set in rich soil two feet apart in rows two and one-half feet apart. Hoe often. The yield can be greatly increased by hoeing manure from the hen house into the soil about the plants when they are about six inches high.

RUBY KING—A mild flavored pepper of large size, from four to six inches long by three and one-half to four inches thick; the plant is sturdy, bushy habit, and each produces from six to twelve large handsome fruits; when ripe they are of a beautiful, bright ruby red color and always remarkably mild and pleasant.

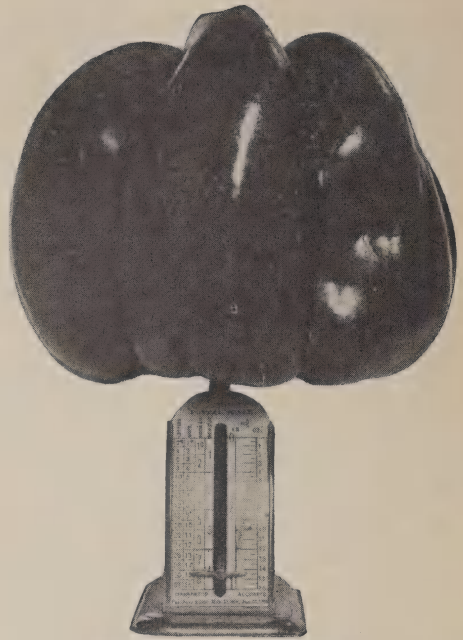
SMALL CHILI—A very short heavy-set bush, almost a solid cluster of small peppers of 2 inches in length.

LONG RED CAYENNE—A long, slender red pepper, very hot and pungent.

BELL OR BULL NOSE—A very large and mild glossy red variety.

CALIFORNIA WONDER—Resembles Chinese Giant in the large size, and "blocky" form of its fruit, but having an extremely thick, mild, sweet flesh, not possessed by that variety. Fruit indistinctly four-lobed, upright, crimson, measuring 4½ inches in length by 4 inches in diameter. Rather late in maturing.

PIMIENTO—A very thick fleshed, heart-shaped, smooth, mild, crimson variety, much used for salads, fruit pendent; 3½ inches long by 2½ inches, greatest diameter; rather late in season.



Pepper, Bell or Bull Nose

Chinese Giant

Monstrous New Pepper. Fully twice the size of Ruby King.

This splendid new pepper has created quite a sensation among gardeners who have grown it for market. It is the earliest, largest and best of all the large red peppers grown—fully double the size of Ruby King, which has heretofore been the leading sort. Its enormous size, beautiful shining red color and mild flavor causes it to sell readily, and gardeners will find it the most profitable sort that can be handled.



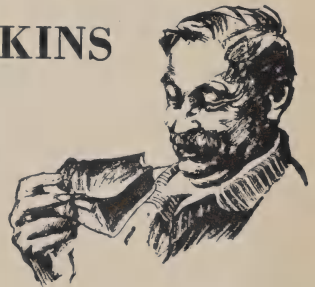
Pepper, Ruby King

PUMPKINS

(2 lbs. will
plant 100 hills;
3 to 4 lbs.
per acre.)

CULTURE—
The pumpkin
does best on
newly broken

sod or prairie land, or on land formed by plowing under a crop of rye or wheat in the spring, but will do well on almost any soil. The seed is usually planted among corn in hills 8x8 feet. Plant any time during May. When the frost has killed the vines cut off the stems a few inches from the fruit and store in a dry place, using care not to bruise them in handling.





CONNECTICUT FIELD—The common yellow variety. Very prolific.

LARGE CHEESE—A large, flat sort, productive and of good quality.

TENNESSEE SWEET POTATO—Medium sized, pear-shaped, striped white and green; thick flesh and of good flavor.

KING OF THE MAMMOTH—This is a giant among pumpkins, often reaching a weight of over a hundred pounds. The skin is salmon colored, flesh bright yellow and fine grained and good quality.

QUAKER PIE—Oval in shape, tapering to the stem end; flesh and skin of a creamy yellow color; fine for pies, being fine grained and rich flavored.

CUSHAW OR CROOKNECK—This excellent pumpkin ought to be planted more largely. It is the heaviest pumpkin for its size because of the small seed cavity. It is excellent for pies, and yields enormously.

SUGAR OR PIE—Not a large pumpkin, but one of the sweetest and best for pies. It is fine grained, deliciously sweet and a good keeper; flesh rich, deep, orange-yellow in color.



Pumpkin, Sugar or Pie

● *plant enough Pumpkins for pies all winter long. They always satisfy.*

RADISHES

(1 oz. to 100 ft. of drill)

EXTRA EARLY SORTS—Suitable for Forcing in Hot-Beds or Early Sowing Outdoors.

CULTURE—For early use the seed may be sown in hot-beds in light, sandy soil. The first sowing out of doors should be made as early as the ground is fit to work. For a constant supply sow every ten days until the middle of summer. Seed may be sown broadcast or in rows. The tenderness of the radish depends on a quick, continuous growth. A rich, sandy soil is best. For extra early use, sow the small round sorts, follow with the half-long and long varieties, and for summer use the later sorts. White Strasburg is best as it does not become tough and pithy so easily during the hot weather.

ICICLE—The earliest long sort. Although a long radish of good size, it becomes fit for use almost as early as the

small, round sorts. The roots are straight, smooth and pure white in color. The flesh is almost transparent and brittle as glass.

EARLY SCARLET TURNIP WHITE TIPPED—This sort in shape and size closely resembles the Early Scarlet Turnip, but is a little earlier and of more attractive appearance. Color handsome bright scarlet, with white tips.



Radish, Crimson Giant



Radish, Icicle

CRIMSON GIANT—A variety extraordinary, in that, while growing to an unusually large size, it is always tender, crisp and of mild flavor. It remains in perfect condition a remarkably long time, and unlike other forcing varieties, does not become pithy, even when very large; color a beautiful crimson-carminé, flesh firm, crisp and tender.

EARLY LONG SCARLET SHORT TOP—The standard long red variety. Early and of excellent quality.

FRENCH BREAKFAST—An old favorite of rapid growth with small tops; crisp and tender; color a bright red with white tip.

SPARKLER WHITE TIP—Quite similar to Scarlet Turnip White Tipped as to size and time of maturity. The root, however, is more round or ball shaped, and the white

extends farther up on the radish, and on this account is more popular in many markets.

EARLY RED OR SCARLET TURNIP—No radish is more popular for the home garden. A quick growing, round red radish, with small tops; rich red color; crisp and tender. Fine for early outdoor planting.

LONG BRIGHTEST SCARLET—Undoubtedly the brightest and most attractive long radish grown. Is very early and quick growing. The color is a rich red, while the tops are pure white; flesh white and very tender.

Later Sorts

WHITE STRASBURG—One of the best of all the summer radishes. Of good quality at all stages of its growth, when fully grown the roots are about five inches long and very thick at the shoulder. It never becomes tough or pithy, even in the hottest weather.

Winter Sorts

BLACK SPANISH—A late and hardy variety of large size. Skin a very brown or black. Keeps well during the winter.

ROSE CHINA WINTER—Of excellent quality; a good keeper. Skin a bright rose color; flesh very crisp and brittle.

CHINESE WHITE OR CELESTIAL—Often grows fifteen inches long and five inches in diameter. The skin is pure white and the flesh is crisp, tender and mild.

● *plant Radishes
every two weeks un-
til July first, and
you'll have them on
the table all summer
long.*

TRY A WINTER SORT.



RHUBARB

(1 oz. will produce 800 plants).

Sow in drills 1 foot apart, thinning out to about the same distance apart in the rows when a few inches high. Transplant into deep, rich soil in fall or the following spring, about three feet apart each way.

MYATT'S VICTORIA—The most popular variety. Broad, thick, tender stalks, showing much of the preferred red color. Many growers prefer growing their own plants from seed instead of setting divided roots.

SPINACH

(1 oz. of seed to 100 ft. of drill.
10 to 12 lbs. per acre).

CULTURE—A rich, black soil is best for spinach; in this it will grow quickly, and is most tender and succulent. For main crop the seed is usually sown the previous fall during September and protected through the winter by a covering of leaves or straw, which should be raked off early in the spring. Beginning early in the spring, as soon as the ground can be worked, it may be sown at any time during the season. Rake the soil fine and sow broadcast, covering one-half inch deep.



Spinach, Bloomsdale

BLOOMSDALE OR SAVOY LEAVED—The numerous large leaves are curled, wrinkled and blistered. The best for fall or early spring sowing, or for shipping to market.

NEW ZEALAND—Entirely distinct from the true Spinach; plant tall and spreading with numerous side shoots; leaves medium green, rather small and pointed; grows well in hot weather and under adverse conditions.

KING OF DENMARK—A fine long-season Spinach, remaining longer than most varieties before bolting to seed. Plant vigorous and spreading; leaves large, rounded, fairly crumpled and blistered; dark green in color; fine for spring seedling.

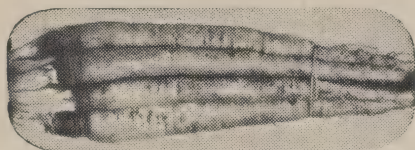
LONG STANDING—Nearly as early as the old strain and will stand two weeks longer before bolting to seed. Plants very uniform, leaves intensely crumpled and blistered, dark glossy green in color.

● *Spinach is one of
the most healthful
of all vegetables.
Plant plenty.*

SALSIFY or Vegetable Oyster

(1 oz. to 50 ft. of drill.)

CULTURE—Salsify requires a light, rich, sandy soil. As soon as the ground can be prepared in the spring, sow the seed one and one-half inches deep in rows one and one-half feet apart. When the plants are a few feet high, thin out to four inches apart in the row. The roots are not injured by freezing, and may be left in the ground all winter; this improves the flavor. Or they may be lifted and stored in cellar.



Salsify or Vegetable Oyster

TABLE QUEEN—A trailing variety, producing acorn-shaped fruit, with a thin, distinctly ribbed dark green shell; 6 inches long by 4½ inches in diameter. Flesh light yellow and bakes well; quite early.



Squash, Mammoth White Bush

MAMMOTH SANDWICH ISLAND—A great improvement over the ordinary type. The roots produced are shorter, thicker, and of even, straight growth; flesh nearly white and finely flavored.

SQUASH

1 oz. of seed for 25 hills; 3 to 4 lbs. per acre.

CULTURE—The squash does best in good, rich soil. When the ground has become well warmed—after corn planting time—plant six or eight seeds in hills three by three feet apart for the bush sort, and five by five feet apart for the long running winter sorts. When the plants have made three or four leaves, thin out all but the three strongest in each hill. When insects molest the plants, dust with Slug Shot, or similar preparation.

Summer Sorts

EARLY WHITE BUSH—An improved strain of the well known White Bush or Patty Pan. The color is a beautiful white; they ripen early and are wonderfully productive.

EARLY YELLOW BUSH—Very early summer squash; fruit flattened and scalloped, about 8 inches in diameter, comparatively smooth on the surface and deep orange in color.

EARLY SUMMER CROOKNECK—This new squash is not only earlier than the old Summer Crookneck, but grows nearly twice as large, sometimes reaching a length of two feet. It is of true bush habit and of fine quality; color a bright yellow.

Fall and Winter Sorts

HUBBARD—The most popular and widely used of the winter squashes. Fruit is oblong and pointed, heavily warted, dark green in color, with orange-colored flesh. Is remarkable for its keeping qualities.

CHICAGO WARTED HUBBARD—The ideal Hubbard for home or winter market. Very large and uniform in size. Has a rich dark green skin, which is rough and heavily warted.

BANANA—A prolific oblong variety, 2½ feet in length by 6 inches in diameter, having a gray-green shell, with irregular stripes and dashes of a darker shade; distinctly pointed at the blow end; solid dry flesh and small seed cavity; rather late in maturing.



Squash, Hubbard



Tomato, Ponderosa

Tomatoes

(1 oz. of seed will produce 3000 plants.)

CULTURE—The best crops are grown in warm, light soil. For extra early fruit the seed should be sown in hot-bed about the first week in March. Sow seed in rows four inches apart and cover one-half inch deep. When the weather becomes warm out of doors, gradually harden them by exposing them to the air. When all danger of frost is past set out in the open and water until the plants are established. For later use the seed may be sown out of doors. An easy method is to plant five or six seeds in hills three feet apart, and when a few inches high, pull out all but the strongest plant; when large enough the plants should be trained to stakes or trellis.

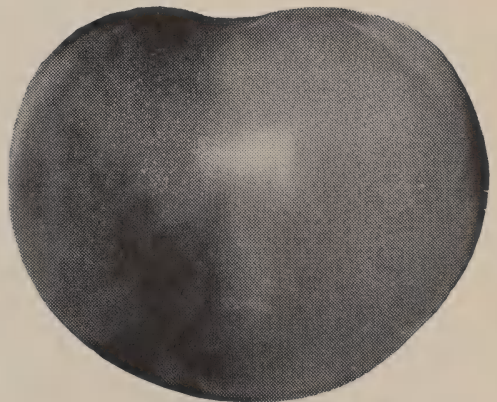
SPARK'S EARLIANA — Remarkably early. Wonderfully prolific. Of late years big profits have been made in growing extra early tomatoes, and many new sorts have been introduced with extravagant praise and claims for earliness. Spark's Earliana easily has the lead, both in earliness and productiveness. It is a wonderful yielder—remarkable not only for its earliness, but also for its large size, fine shape and beautiful red color.

MARGLOBE—One of the most popular of the new Wilt Resistant varieties. It is second early in maturity. The plant is vigorous, large, and erect, its foliage shading the fruit and preventing sun scald. Fruits are red in color, large, smooth and globular. A very productive variety, well adapted for truck gardening, shipping and as a canning variety.

PRITCHARD (Scarlet Topper)—A mid-season scarlet fruited sort, which is resistant to Fusarium Wilt and to Nail Head rust. Vine vigorous and productive. Fruits nearly globular in shape.

BONNY BEST—About a week earlier than Chalk's Jewel; fruits somewhat smaller, very smooth, round, solid and uniform, and produced in clusters in center of the plant; ripens uniformly and is very productive; color bright red.

BREAK O'DAY—An early Wilt Resistant variety with large, solid globular scarlet fruits. One of the best of the disease resistant varieties, developed by the late Dr. Pritchard. About ten days earlier than Marglobe.



Tomato, Earliana

JOHN BAER—An early, productive, red tomato, on the order of Chalk's Jewel. We have a splendid, uniform stock of this variety.

GOLDEN QUEEN—The leading large yellow variety for main crop planting. Vine of medium size. Fruits medium large, deep golden yellow, smooth, rather solid, of mild flavor.

DWARF CHAMPION—Of dwarf, upright and compact habit, forming a small tree which requires no staking or other support. The fruit is uniform in shape; color a purplish red; very early and wonderfully productive.

LIVINGSTON'S BEAUTY—The smoothest and best of the large purple sorts. Very productive and used largely for canning. Fine quality.

NEW STONE—This variety has attained great favor with market gardeners and canners everywhere. Its solidity and bearing qualities are remarkable; its color is a beautiful red; in shape it is perfectly smooth and thick from stem to blossom end, making it very handsome and salable.

CHALK'S EARLY JEWEL—The largest, smoothest and fine flavored, extra early, bright red tomato. About ten days later than Spark's Earliana. It is even a heavier cropper, with tomatoes of larger size and sweeter flavor, produced throughout the season.

PEAR-SHAPED RED AND YELLOW—Small fruits, growing in clusters. Exceedingly productive. Much used for preserving. Each, red or yellow.

ACME—Hardy and productive; the first fruits ripen very early, and it continues in bearing until cut down by frost. Fruit round, smooth and of good size; solid and of fine flavor.

PONDEROSA—Splendid in every way, of very large size, often reaching a weight of three pounds each; perfect in form and color, as solid as beefsteak and of finest quality and flavor.

MATCHLESS—A standard, large fruited main crop sort, of bright red color. The fruits are always of a uniform shape, heavy and meaty, very handsome in appearance and of superior flavor.

● *Tomatoes are easy
to put up for winter
use and always taste
better than those
you can buy.*



TURNIPS

(1 oz. to 200 ft. of drill; 2 lbs. per acre).

CULTURE—Turnip is one of the first seeds to be sown in the spring. As soon as the ground can be worked, spade or plow deeply and prepare the surface finely, raking off all clods and stones. Sow the seeds at once in the freshly dug soil; sow very thinly and rake the seed into the soil one-half inch deep; when up thin out to six inches apart. Turnips become tough and strong during the hot summer weather, and the sowing should be so regulated that they will become fit for either in early summer or late autumn. For winter use, sow from the middle of July to the end of August.

EARLY PURPLE TOP MILAN—Quite the earliest turnip in cultivation; medium size; flesh and skin white; purple top.

EARLY WHITE MILAN—One of the earliest white varieties, with small leaves. Used for spring and summer planting, furnishing a continuous supply of fine-flavored, tender-skinned turnips; clear ivory-white inside and out.

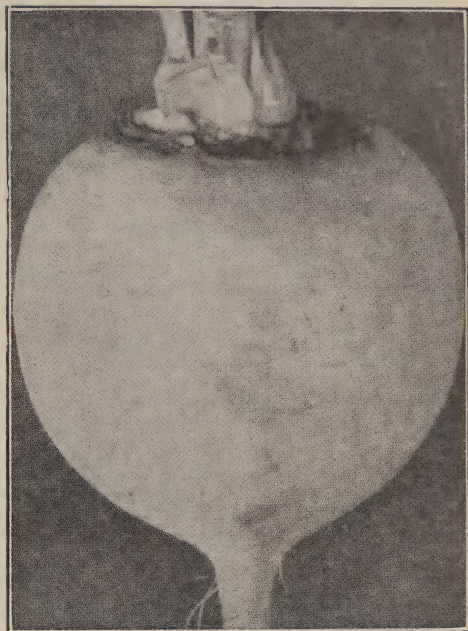
PURPLE TOP STRAP-LEAF—Very popular variety in this section for either family or market use; large size, white, purple above ground; flesh fine grained.

GOLDEN BALL—A rapid grower of excellent flavor; bright yellow color; good keeper and a superior table variety or for stock.

EARLY WHITE FLAT DUTCH—An early white-fleshed, strap-leaved variety; for quick growth, mild flavor and excellent quality.

PURPLE TOP GLOBE—Solid, very sweet, slow to get pithy. The very best variety for the summer season. Indeed, the best for any season, but slower to mature than the Strap-Leaf.

WHITE EGG—Perfectly smooth, grows quickly, tender and mild, unequalled table sort.



SEVEN TOP—Grown exclusively for the tops, which are used for greens.

SHOGON—A Japanese variety, becoming very popular in the South for turnip greens, displacing the Seven Top to some extent. Bright green leaves grow upright, about 2 feet. Roots semi-globe, pure white, sweet and tender. After tops are cut, and used for greens, the roots form very quickly.

RUTABAGA

AMERICAN PURPLE TOP—A yellow-fleshed sort, large size; best keeper.



Turnip, Purple Top Flat Strap-Leaf

● *plant plenty of
Turnips for winter
use—they keep well
and are good whole-
some food.*

FLOWER SEEDS

SWEET PEAS IN MIXTURES

LARGE FLOWERING—A peerless mixture and absolutely the finest that can be made. It is a blend of the best sweet peas in cultivation, no dull colors, all choice giant flowering varieties of every color and type, the colors being evenly distributed throughout. No matter at what price or under what high high-sounding name it may be offered, for diversity of color, size and beauty of flowers, no other sweet pea mixture can surpass our "Special Mixture."

FANCY SPENCER MIXTURE—The newest introduction in sweet peas, differing from the old type in having waved or fluted standards. The flower stems are 12 to 14 inches long, very strong, and usually bear four blooms, which, under favorable growing conditions, measure two inches across.

SWEET PEA CULTURE—To secure the longest possible season of bloom the seed must be planted early. The best mode of planting is the trench method. The trench is dug two feet deep and two feet wide, and filled nearly to the surface of the ground with a mixture of well rotted manure and rich soil, with a 6-inch layer of soil at the top. During dry weather the ground should be thoroughly soaked once or twice each week.



NASTURTIUMS

For the time and labor required no other annual will produce such a lavish profusion of bloom for so long a time as Nasturtiums, and for brilliance and variety of color they are unexcelled. They bloom best in thin, well-drained soil; the richer the soil the fewer blooms and more leaf-growth. Dwarf Nasturtiums make fine bedding and border plants; the tall sorts are well adapted for covering trellises, unsightly places, etc.

Order Tall or Dwarf.



GRASS IS IMMORTAL

By Senator John J. Ingalls

Lying in the sunshine among the buttercups and dandelions of May, scarcely higher in intelligence than the minute tenants of that mimic wilderness, our earliest recollections are of grass, and when the fitful fever is ended, and the foolish wrangle of the market and forum is closed, grass heals over the scar which our descent into the bosom of the earth has made, and the carpet of the infant becomes the blanket of the dead.

Grass is the forgiveness of Nature—her constant benediction. Fields trampled with battle, saturated with blood, torn with the ruts of cannon, grow green again with grass, and carnage is forgotten. Streets abandoned by traffic become grass grown like rural lanes, and are obliterated. Forests decay, harvests perish, flowers vanish, but grass is immortal.

Beleagured by the sullen hosts of winter, it withdraws into the impregnable fortress of its subterranean vitality, and emerges upon the first solicitation of spring. Sown by

the winds, by wandering birds, propagated by the subtle horticulture of the elements, which are its ministers and servants, it softens the rude outline of the world. Its tenacious fibres hold the earth in its place, and prevent its soluble components from washing into the wasting sea. It invades the solitude of deserts, climbs the inaccessible slopes and forbidding pinnacles of mountains, modifies climates, and determines the history, character, and destiny of nations.

Unobtrusive and patient, it has immortal vigor and aggression. Banished from the thoroughfares and the field, it abides its time to return, and when vigilance is relaxed, or the dynasty has perished, it silently resumes the throne from which it has been expelled, but which it never abdicates. It bears no blazonry of bloom to charm the senses with fragrance or splendor, but its homely hue is more enchanting than the lily or the rose. It yields no fruit in earth or air, and yet should its harvest fail for a single year, famine would depopulate the earth.

FIELD AND LAWN GRASS SEEDS

KENTUCKY BLUE GRASS

The most widely known and best of all pasture grasses. It starts early in the



spring and furnishes an immense amount of grazing throughout the season. The ideal grass to produce a nice velvety lawn.

MEADOW FESCUE OR ENGLISH BLUE GRASS

The name English Blue Grass commonly applied to this grass is sometimes confusing, as there is little similarity between it and the common Kentucky Blue Grass. Meadow Fescue grows much taller and is not injured by wet weather; is easy to get a stand and will furnish a large amount of pasture and hay; neither does it seem to be injured by close cropping or tramping.

BROME GRASS

Stands excessive drought or extreme cold without injury. The grass that has made good in the dry sections of the West.

This extensively advertised grass was introduced from Russia. It is a vigorous, hardy perennial, with strong, creeping root stalks; smooth, upright leafy stems, one to four inches high and loose, open seed heads four to eight inches long. In a few years it forms a very tough sod, soon crowding out other grasses, clovers and weeds.

DOMESTIC RYE GRASS

40 to 50 pounds to acre.

Similar to the Perennial Rye Grass. Very nutritious and valuable for pasture, especially for early feeding; excellent for lawn. Height 18 to 20 inches.

PERENNIAL RYE GRASS

This variety is used for pastures and lawns; succeeds well in shady places. Has given excellent satisfaction wherever tried. It is especially adapted for pastures, as it



will endure close cropping, and is of strong and quick successive aftergrowth. Perennial Rye Grass produces an abundance of foliage, which remains bright and green through the season.

RED TOP

Grows well on all soils, whether sandy, thin, dry lands or rich heavy or wet soils; it is one of the most satisfactory grasses that can be grown; a fine pasture grass and also well suited for meadows.

TIMOTHY

The best known grass in the United States and makes the standard hay of commerce. It succeeds best on rich, moist soil; satisfactory crops cannot be grown on high, dry, sandy soil.

ORCHARD GRASS

One of the best grasses for pasture or meadow. It is hardy, vigorous grower, and succeeds in the shade as well as in the sunshine. Especially valuable for sowing in orchard or woodland. It grows well on all soils except on stiff, heavy clay or wet land.

BERMUDA GRASS

Peculiarly adapted to the southern states. Valuable for pasture and hay crop.

WHITE DUTCH CLOVER

Often used as a nurse crop for blue grass pastures. Remains green all through the season.

LAWN MIXTURE

Our Standard Lawn Grass Mixture is made up of grasses well adapted to this section of the country, principal portion being Kentucky Blue Grass with other grasses mixed therein to serve as a nurse crop for the Blue Grass, which is naturally slow in germinating. We recommend our Lawn Grass Mixture for spring planting.



Red Clover

ALFALFA SEED

There are three essentials for growing Alfalfa—first, good seed bed; second, soil must not be sour; third, good seed.

ADVANTAGES—For a general purpose forage crop, Alfalfa has no superior, in this country. For hay it is unsurpassed. For pasture it has a large carrying capacity of both cattle and hogs. As a soiling crop it can be managed to yield heavy dividends. As a soil builder it enriches the land by bringing nitrogen into the soil.

KANSAS GROWN—On the great prairies of Kansas is produced a hardy, dry land strain which has given satisfaction under the rigorous winters of Wisconsin, New York and other northern states. Kansas Alfalfa is widely known for its hardiness, productiveness, high purity and strong germination.

NEBRASKA GROWN—Grown on the dry land in Nebraska, a very hardy origin and is used in practically all sections where Kansas grown is accepted.

GRIMM ALFALFA

GRIMM ALFALFA—Commonly used in Kansas, as some growers claim the hay will be not quite as course. However, yields may be slightly less per acre than Kansas Common.

NORTHWESTERN GROWN—This seed grown in the high altitude mountain valleys of the Northwest, is inured to icy winter blasts. The temperature oftentimes touches 25 below zero. Both soil and climate are fitted to produce in large quantities a hardy, prolific, heavy hay-yielding strain of plump, fine seed. Our seed grown in the heart of this producing section, insures the pure article refined to the highest purity.

CLOVERS

RED CLOVER—The most important of all forage plants. Where Red Clover can be successfully grown it takes the lead over all other forage crops.

IMPORTED RED CLOVER—Will be used to a great extent this year on account of the extremely high price of domestic seed. Imported seed will be about \$6.00 per bushel less, is grown in a latitude farther north than this territory, and contains no more noxious weeds than our own domestic clover.

YELLOW AND WHITE BLOSSOM SWEET CLOVER

SWEET CLOVER—Is becoming more popular in this territory each year for pasture and hay, also as a soil builder. White Blossom grows taller and stalks a little more coarse. Yellow Blossom commonly used for hay, and about two weeks earlier.

ALSIKE—A very hardy and vigorous sort which does well on all soils, but particularly on those inclined to be wet and sandy.

MMAMOTH CLOVER—Grows four to six feet high. The variety best adapted for plowing under as green manure on account of the enormous mass of tops and roots which it produces.

KOREAN LESPEDeza—Is grown most anywhere, even on acid soil, waste or worn out land, and bare hillsides. All that is necessary is to scratch the soil with a harrow and sow the seed, some even broadcast it without soil preparation. It withstands droughts. It stands heavy grazing and largely increases the grazing capacity of pastures. In feeding value it is nearly as good as alfalfa—stock relish it. Sow in the spring, about 20 pounds to the acre.

SOY BEANS

VIRGINIAS—Grows 50 inches high; of climbing habit in growth. Matures in 125 days. Has brown seeds. A great hay sort.

BLACK WILSON—Grows 3 to 4 feet high. Valuable for hay and a heavy seed producer. Seeds black. Makes hay in 90 days. Matures seed in 115 days.

MANCHU—An early variety that is the leading sort. Grows 2½ to 3 feet tall, producing 20 to 30 bushels of beans per acre. The robust vines stand up well and are easily cut with mower or binder. Matures in about 100 days.

ILLINI—A very popular sort which grows larger than Manchu and is nearly as early. It was developed at the Illinois Experiment Station with the aim of increasing the yield both of hay and grain. Grows about 6 inches taller than Manchu and the pods are borne higher up on the stems. Yields up to 40 bushels of beans per acre.

MILLETS

Valuable Grasses for Late Planting.
For Emergency Hay Crops.

GERMAN or GOLDEN MILLET—This grows very rank and is one of the best varieties. On good, rich soil it will make a growth of 4 to 5 feet high, and although the hay may seem coarse, yet it is so tender that if cut at the right stage, which is when in full bloom, even hogs will eat the cured hay quite greedily. A yield of five tons of hay per acre is nothing unusual. Sow three pecks per acre.

HOG MILLET or PROSO—A coarse growing variety of great stooling and branching habit which is an enormous seed producer. Grows about 3½ feet tall and makes rather coarse hay, but the seed is valuable poultry feed. Sow 15 pounds per acre broadcast.

SUDAN GRASS

A Wonderful Quick Growing Summer Hay Grass

Sudan Grass is a big yielder. Sudan Grass can never become a pest, for Sudan Grass is an annual with short fibrous roots that are killed by frost. Its greatest value is for hay, which is palatable and well liked by stock—the entire plant, leaves, stems and heads, is eaten. It should largely supplant millet, which yields only a single cutting, whereas Sudan Grass will give at least two, and where the growing season is long, four cuttings a season have been had.

SWEET SORGHUMS and FORAGE SEEDS

EARLY AMBER—Is earliest variety and succeeds from Minnesota to Texas. Seeds are reddish yellow, nearly enclosed by shiny black hulls. Good for early hay when broadcast.

KANSAS ORANGE—Usually matures two weeks later than Amber and a week earlier than Sumac. Has compact heads 5 to 8 inches long. Seeds are reddish yellow, becoming paler when ripe, with reddish to black hulls. For silage or fodder.

SUMAC or RED TOP—Have erect dense heads 6 to 9 inches long. Seeds are small brownish red with dark red or black hulls. Greatly esteemed in the Southwest for fodder purposes.

JAPANESE HONEY—Have tall, juicy, very sweet stems. Hulls reddish with dark red brown grains. Popular for both syrup and forage. Matures late.

KAFFIR CORN—Of the Kaffir varieties, Dwarf Blackhull is most desirable for both grain and forage. Heads are 10 to 14 inches long with white grain and black hulls. Stalks grow erect, 6 to 10 feet high. On good land, Kaffir produces 30 to 50 bushels per acre. Requires 110 to 135 days to mature seed.

HEGARI—A sweet stalk variety, drought resisting, heads 10-14 inches long, white grain, stalk 6 to 10 feet in height. Requires about 110 days to mature seed.

ATLAS SORGO—Produces very heavy crop, well adapted for silage or fodder; produces 15 to 20 tons per acre, normal season; seeds white. Matures in about 110-115 days. Slightly sweet stalk.

SEED CORN

REID'S YELLOW DENT—110-115 DAYS—The most popular yellow corn throughout the corn belt. It is perhaps more widely grown than any other variety. Produces good yields with ears being of uniform shape, and adapted to most soils.

GOLDEN BEAUTY—110-120 DAYS—Of rich, brownish yellow color, and deep kernels, excellent yielder for heavy soil. Ears average 10 inches long and weigh ¾ to 1 pound each.

IOWA SILVER MINE—Rather early variety, matures in 100-115 days, depending on strain and weather conditions. Ears 9 to 9½ inches long, 7 inches in circumference.

BOONE COUNTY WHITE—120-125 DAYS—Ears 9½ to 10½ inches long, cylindrical in shape, kernel rather wide and thick. Well adapted to more fertile soils.

REFERENCE TABLES

LEGAL AND CUSTOMARY WEIGHTS PER BUSHEL AND QUANTITIES USUALLY SOWN PER ACRE

| | Quantity Lbs. Per Acre | Per Bu. | | Quantity Lbs. Per Acre | Per Bu. |
|--------------------------------|--------------------------------------|---------|-----------------------------------|------------------------------------|---------|
| Alfalfa | 15 to 20 lbs. | 60 | Millet—German or Common..... | $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 bu. | 50 |
| Barley | 22 $\frac{1}{2}$ bu. | 48 | Millet—Siberian | $\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ bu. | 50 |
| Buckwheat | 30 to 60 lbs. | 50 | Millet—Japanese Barnyard..... | $\frac{1}{8}$ to 12 lbs. | 30 |
| Bluegrass—Kentucky | 2 to 3 bu. | 14 | Millet—Pearl or Cat-tail..... | 10 to 12 lbs. | 56 |
| Bluegrass—English | 1 to 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ bu. | 24 | Mustard | 10 to 12 lbs. | 58 |
| Beans—Garden | 1 bu. | 60 | Milo Maize—In Drills | 8 to 12 lbs. | 56 |
| Beans—Soya | $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ bu. | 60 | Oats | 2 to 3 bu. | 32 |
| Beans—Castor | 4 to 5 lbs. | 46 | Onion Sets—Bottom | 7 to 8 bu. | 32 |
| Beans—Lima | 40 to 60 lbs. | 56 | Onion Sets—Top | 5 to 6 bu. | 28 |
| Beans—Navy | $\frac{1}{2}$ bu. | 60 | Orchard Grass | 2 to 3 bu. | 14 |
| Bermuda Grass | 5 lbs. | 30 | Osage Orange | .. | 33 |
| Bromus Inermis | 15 to 20 lbs. | 14 | Peas, Field—Broadcast | 2 to 3 bu. | 60 |
| Broom Corn | 8 to 12 lbs. | 46 | Peas, Garden—Smooth Seeded..... | 3 bu. | 60 |
| Clover—White | 6 to 8 lbs. | 60 | Peas, Garden—Wrinkled Seeded..... | 3 bu. | 56 |
| Clover—Red | 8 to 12 lbs. | 60 | Peanuts | 1 peck | 22 |
| Clover—Alsike | 8 to 10 lbs. | 60 | Pop Corn | 6 to 8 lbs. | .. |
| Clover—Crimson | 10 to 15 lbs. | 60 | Potatoes—White or Irish..... | 8 to 12 bu. | 60 |
| Clover—Mammoth | 8 to 12 lbs. | 60 | Potatoes—Sweet..... | 10,000 to 15,000 plants | 50 |
| Cowpeas | $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 bu. | 60 | Red Top—Fancy Solid Seed..... | 10 to 12 lbs. | 14 |
| Corn—Shelled | $\frac{1}{2}$ bu. | 56 | Red Top—Chaff | 30 to 40 lbs. | 14 |
| Corn—On Ear | 70 | .. | Rape, Dwarf Essex—Broadcast..... | 5 lbs. | 50 |
| Cane or Sorghum—In Drills..... | 8 to 12 lbs. | 50 | Rye | 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 bu. | 56 |
| Cane or Sorghum—Broadcast..... | 1 to 2 bu. | 50 | Ryegrass—English or Perenn..... | 30 to 40 lbs. | 24 |
| Cotton Seed | 30 | .. | Ryegrass—Italian | 30 to 40 lbs. | 24 |
| Flax | 1 to 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ bu. | 56 | Rice—Rough | 45 | .. |
| Fescue—Meadow | 1 to 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ bu. | 24 | Sorghum—In Drills | 8 to 12 lbs. | 56 |
| Hemp | $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 bu. | 44 | Sorghum—Broadcast | 1 to 2 bu. | 56 |
| Hungarian Millet | $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 bu. | 48 | Speltz | 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ bu. | 40 |
| Johnson Grass | 1 bu. | 25 | Sweet Corn | 6 qts. | Meas. |
| Jerusalem Corn—In Drills..... | 8 to 12 lbs. | 56 | Sunflower—Russian | 8 lbs. | 24 |
| Kaffir Corn—In Drills | 8 to 12 lbs. | 56 | Timothy | 12 to 20 lbs. | 45 |
| Kaffir Corn—Broadcast | 1 to 2 bu. | 56 | Tall Meadow Oat Grass..... | 20 to 30 lbs. | 14 |
| Lawn Grass | 1 lb. to 200 sq. ft. | .. | Vetches or Tares | 2 bu. | 60 |
| | | | Wheat | 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 bu. | 60 |

QUANTITY OF SEED REQUIRED TO PRODUCE A GIVEN NUMBER OF PLANTS, GIVING LENGTH OF ROWS AND NUMBER OF HILLS

| | Quantity Per Acre | | Quantity Per Acre |
|---|-------------------------|--|----------------------|
| Asparagus—1 oz. to 500 plants..... | .. | Mustard—1 oz. to 100 ft. of row..... | .. |
| Beans, Dwarf—1 qt. to 100 feet of row..... | 1 bu. | Okra—1 oz. to 100 ft. of row..... | 8 lbs. |
| Beans, Pole—1 pt. to 100 hills..... | $\frac{1}{2}$ bu. | Onion Seed— $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. to 100 ft. of row..... | 4 to 5 lbs. |
| Beets, Garden—1 oz. to 50 ft. of row..... | 7 to 8 lbs. | Onion Seed for sets | 70 to 80 lbs. |
| Beets, Mangel or Stock—1 oz. to 100 ft. of row | 5 to 6 lbs. | Onion Sets, bottom—1 qt. to 30 ft. of row | 7 to 8 bu. |
| Cabbage—1 oz. to 4,000 plants..... | .. | Onion Sets, top—1 qt. to 40 ft. of row..... | 5 to 6 bu. |
| Carrot—1 oz. to 100 feet of row..... | 3 to 4 lbs. | Parsnips— $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. to 100 ft. of row..... | 3 to 4 lbs. |
| Cauliflower—1 oz. to 3,000 to 4,000 plants..... | .. | Parsley— $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. to 100 ft. of row..... | 3 to 4 lbs. |
| Celery—1 oz. to 6,000 to 8,000 plants..... | .. | Peas, Garden—1 qt. to 100 ft. of row..... | 3 bu. |
| Collards—1 oz. to 5,000 plants..... | .. | Peas, Field—Broadcast | 3 bu. |
| Corn, Sweet—1 pt. to 100 hills..... | 6 to 8 qts. | Pepper—1 oz. to 1,000 plants..... | .. |
| Cucumber—1 oz. to 50 hills..... | 2 to 3 lbs. | Pumpkin— $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. to 100 hills..... | 3 to 4 lbs. |
| Eggplant—1 oz. to 1,500 plants..... | .. | Radish—1 oz. to 100 ft. of row..... | 10 to 12 lbs. |
| Endive— $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. to 100 ft. of row..... | 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. | Salsify—1 oz. to 50 ft. of row..... | .. |
| Horse-radish Roots | 10,000 to 15,000 plants | Spinach—1 oz. to 50 ft. of row..... | 10 to 12 lbs. |
| Kale—1 oz. to 4,000 plants..... | .. | Squash—1 oz. to 25 hills..... | 3 to 4 lbs. |
| Kohl Rabi—1 oz. to 3,000 plants..... | .. | Tomato—1 oz. to 3,000 plants..... | .. |
| Leek— $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. to 100 ft. of drill..... | 4 lbs. | Tobacco—1 oz. to 4,500 plants..... | .. |
| Lettuce—1 oz. to 2,000 plants..... | 4 lbs. | Turnips—1 oz. to 200 ft. of row..... | 2 lbs. |
| Muskmelon—1 oz. to 50 hills..... | 2 to 3 lbs. | Watermelon—1 oz. to 30 hills..... | 4 to 5 lbs. |

NUMBER OF PLANTS TO THE ACRE AT GIVEN DISTANCES

| Dis. Apart | No. Plants | Dis. Apart | No. Plants | Dis. Apart | No. Plants |
|-------------------|------------|-------------------|------------|-------------------|------------|
| 12x 1 Inches..... | 522,720 | 30x16 Inches..... | 13,068 | 48x36 Inches..... | 3,630 |
| 12x 3 "..... | 174,240 | 30x20 "..... | 10,454 | 48x48 "..... | 2,723 |
| 12x12 "..... | 43,560 | 30x24 "..... | 8,712 | 60x36 "..... | 2,901 |
| 16x 1 "..... | 332,040 | 30x30 "..... | 6,970 | 60x48 "..... | 2,178 |
| 18x 1 "..... | 348,480 | 36x 3 "..... | 58,080 | 60x60 "..... | 1,743 |
| 18x 3 "..... | 116,160 | 36x12 "..... | 14,520 | 8x 1 foot..... | 5,445 |
| 18x12 "..... | 29,040 | 36x18 "..... | 9,680 | 8x 3 "..... | 1,815 |
| 18x18 "..... | 19,360 | 36x24 "..... | 7,260 | 8x 8 "..... | 680 |
| 20x1 "..... | 313,635 | 36x36 "..... | 4,840 | 10x 1 "..... | 4,356 |
| 20x20 "..... | 15,681 | 42x12 "..... | 12,446 | 10x 6 "..... | 726 |
| 24x 1 "..... | 261,360 | 42x24 "..... | 6,223 | 10x10 "..... | 435 |
| 24x18 "..... | 15,520 | 42x36 "..... | 4,148 | 12x 1 "..... | 3,630 |
| 24x24 "..... | 10,890 | 48x12 "..... | 10,890 | 12x 5 "..... | 736 |
| 30x 1 "..... | 209,088 | 48x18 "..... | 7,790 | 12x12 "..... | 30 |
| 30x 6 "..... | 34,848 | 48x24 "..... | 5,445 | 16x 1 "..... | 2,722 |
| 30x12 "..... | 17,424 | 48x30 "..... | 4,356 | 16x16 "..... | 17 |

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